Secretary of State Bryan Resigns; Differs With President on Text of Note to Berlin; Lansing is Acting

Crisis in Differences With President is Reached in Text of Reply To Germany on Lusitania Notes - Leaves Portfolio With Warmest Friendship For the President—Resignation Long Under Consideration.

Washington, June 9 .- William J. Bryan has resigned as Secretary of State and his resignation has been accepted by President Wilson to take effect immediatelyy.

Mr. Bryan retires from the Wilson Administration because he is not able conscientiously to sign the note which the President is about to despatch to Germany. To attach his signature to this communication would, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan, be unfair to the cause nearest his heart, namely, "The prevention of war."

At the direction of the President, Robert Lansing, acting Secretarytof State, has signed the note. - It has been rushed into the hands of State Department experts to be coded and will be on its way to Berlin by the time the American public is reading the startling details of Mr. Bryan's refusal to lend his name to it as Secretary of State.

The note to which Mr. Bryan was unable to subscribe firmly restates the position of the United States, reiterates President Wilson's previous demands and calls upon Germany for a prompt expression whether or not she intends to abide by the principles of international law and humanity.

BRYAN AS SECRETARY SET AGAINST WAR

In a speech on May 12, 1913, to visiting British, Canadian, and Australian delegates on the Treaty

of Ghent celebration, Mr. Bryun told the diners that there would

be no war while he was Secretary

of State, and that he would never have accepted the portfolio of the Fremiership if he had thought for one moment that there would be

war during his incumbency of the

In his speech Mr. Bryan said:
"I made up my mind before I accepted the offer of the Secretaryship of State that I would not take the office if I thought there

was to be a war during my tenure

"When I say this I am confi-dent that I shall have no cause to

change my view, for we know no cause to-day that tannot be set-

tled better by reason than by war.

"I believe there will be no war while I am Secretary of State, and

I believe there will be no war so long as I live. I hope we have seen the last great war."

Washington, June 9.-Robert Lan-

Mr. Lansing was known locally as a

The resignation of the Secretary naturally created a great sensation at the seat; of the Government, but it will not prevent the despatching of the note to Germany as finally approved by all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Bryan, who was present for one of two hours during its consideration, and who left the meeting under al-most tearful conditions.

It had been rumored in official circles as early as Subday that Mr. Bryan would resign, for there has been friction between the Secretary of State and President Wilson for several weeks. Mr. Bryan's advocacy of what some officials here regard as a 'peace-at-any-price' policy has proved embarrassing to the President and other members of the Cabinet. Some of the wembers, it was said has night recently announced that if such a policy were followed with Germany in place of one of firmness and vigor,

that twice before Mr. Bryan had of-fered to resign but that the President had refused to listen to such a pro-pesal. It was not stated, however, over what issues they disagreed on hose occasions.
The crisis in the Cabinet began

when the sinking of the Lusitania led to the drafting by the President of the noterof May 13, informing Germany that the United States would not omit "any word or act" to uphold the rights of its citizens. Mr. Bryan counselled peaceful measures and cautious action. It is now said that gave his consent to signing the note only after it was tentatively arranged that a statement at the White sing, Counselor of the State Depart-House should be issued and transmitted to the German Government announcing that inasmuch as Germany had accepted the principle of the peace treaties negotiated between the United States and other countries, differences between the two nations might be adjusted by a commission Mexican policy.

Mr. Lansing was known locally as a should be issued and trans- ment and now Acting Secretary of

Opposition to this course was most son-in-law of General John W. Fosvehement in some Cabinet quarters, ter, former minister to Mexico, Rusand the President after having con-sidered at length Mr. Bryan's sug-gestion finally disapproved it at the and as the counsel and agent of the Nome Cabinet officers argued that mission which had for many years hour the note was sent.

such an appendix to the note of May been prosecuting claims in connection 13 would be construed abroad as a with the seal fisheries in the Behring weakening of the American position, Sea. and their counsel prevailed. He was born at Watertown, N. Y.,

Still Strong Personal Friends.

But in spite of these differences in policy the President and Mr. Bryan are regarded as firm friends. The strong personal attachment between them has long been noticeable in their everyday, conferences. Even yesterday as they met in the Cabinet room their greeting was one of affection. room their greeting was one of affection.

litical support of the President.

resignation of Mr. Bryan will un-doubtedly be cast in the same mould was counsel in the North Atlantic ing himself from Mr. Bryan in the as the two which have preceded it, Fisheries cases and in arbitration and in the phrasing to which Mr. cases at The Hague. Bryan consistently objected. With As a State Department official Mr. As a State Department official Mr. The outstanding feature of the situation was the effect of Mr. Bryan's which hostilities are forbidden. Treaties as that which has disputes submitted to an international commission for a year's investigation, during which hostilities are forbidden. the other notes, but the signed his questions. Mr. Bryan's many ab-name to them, as required by law. sences from Washington have given the United States and Germany. Bryan in tendering, and the President his ability as acting secretary. His timations from official sources in has accepted the principle of the treation, provide a first duties were connected with the Berlin that the viewpoint of the ties. The President has accepted the provider the treation of the ties. very clear idea of the genuine regret shaping of diplomatic policies arising United States as expressed in the the idea of the treatment of the idea of that inspired both the Secretary and from the revolution in Mexico. that inspired both the Secretary and from the revolution in Mexico.

The President made With the outbreak of the war in Eu- ly because of the knowledge that Secretary and With the outbreak of the war in Eu- ly because of the knowledge that Secretary and With Germany, however, constitutes a case which high ofno secret to the members of his Cab-

sign at a conference yesterday after- war in history. non after the close of business hours, though it had been rumored on Sunthough it had been rumored the substance and general terms of the reply which the President deemed wise to send to the Berlin Govern-

Text of Resignation and President's Acceptance

Secretary Bryan to the President. Washington, June 8, 1915.

My dear Mr. President: It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of Secretary of State, with

your Administration.

ed by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German Government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the Cabinet would he as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the pre-

I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent unless you prefer an earlier hour.

It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

ions, which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

The President to Secretary Bryan Washington, June 8, 1915. My dear Mr. Bryan:

I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow.

Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the Administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered have been an example to the rest of us: you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we

It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the Secretaryship of State goes so much deeper than regret. sincerely deplore it.

Our objects are the same and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way.

With affectionate regard, Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON. To Hon. William Jennings Bryan,

Secretary of State.

Session of Cabinet At White House is Followed By Formal Announcement of Secretary's Resignation—Head of Cabinet Closets Himself With Lansing Who is to Act in His Stead —Will make Statement Later.

Washington, June 9 .- The genial smile and cheery tone with which the President usually meets the newspaper representatives at the White House were not in evidence when he faced the inquisitorial battery of more than two score of reporters before the Cabinet meeting yesterday forenoon.

The expression of his face was grim and careworn, the lines radiating from the mouth and eyes indicative of deep concern. The tone in which he addressed the pencil brigade in answer to a fusilade of questions was unusually brusque and at times severe. He displayed natural impatience at some of the absurd interrogations directed at him.

Before these were fired, however, the President made it plain that he was displeased at some of the silly speculations regarding the contents of the note to go to Germany and at the gross misrepresentations of the attitude of some of the members of his Cabinet.

He explained that there had been no delay of any kind in the preparation of the document, a rough draft of which he had presented to the Cabinet meeting of Friday, when the substance of it had been generally approved.

They were all at the White House ten minutes before the Cabinet met-McAdoo of the Treasury, Daniels of the Navy, Garrison of the Army, Lane of the Interior, Burleson of the Post Office, Gregory of Justice, Redfield of Commerce and Wilson of

When the members went into the Cabinet room, where the President awaited them, Mr. Bryan was still among the missing, nor did Counsellor Lansing, who sat with the Ministers of Gov. ernment last week, appear.

Bryan Arrives Late session had begun, Mr. Bryan telephoned to Presidential Secretary Tumulty that he was engaged on "some important matter," but that he would be over to attend the Cabinet later. The meeting began at 11. At 12 min-

utes after noon the Secretary of State came suddenly into the Executive Of-fices, his face severe of expression, his Bryan left his office for his home manner brusque toward the newspaper | He went the usual way in the State scouts assembled in the reception Department carriage. Upon arrival room. Also Mr. Bryan was perspiring. good many men would pay the price of

coom, of course, is something that a Bryan dined alone a new motor car to find out. Beyond the fact that it began at 11 o'clock and the world. continued for 122 minutes, plus an in-definite announcement made by Mr. Tumulty later, there are no facts at hand to justify a full and accurate re-well groomed and contented business continued for 122 minutes, plus an inport of the proceedings.

ident "to state that the note to Ger- and a troubled mind, had almost dismany had been gone over and dis- appeared. cussed at the meeting and that it was hoped that it will go to Germany to- played two good-natured wrinkles. morrow ;that it would be put into code those wrinkles which come only with during the course of today."

their heads negatively in answer to all Mr. Bryan spoke his words were enunquestions. One of them said afterward that the President had made an individual request that there be no discussion of the proceedings of the Cabinet or of any future of note until it

has been formally released for publica-Mr. Bryan joined five of his Cabinet associates at luncheon at the Shoreham. He is usually the "life of the party" which assembles in the public dining room of that public hostelry on Tuesdays and Fridays. Yesterday he appeared distraught, preoccupied, less serene tempered. Leaving the hotel, he went imme-diately to the State Department and locked himself in his private office.

pers, with whom he usually parries and thrusts at 4 o'clock in the after-noon, that he could not be seen. He conferred with Counsellor Lansing for more than an hour, presumably regarding the transmission of the note, which custom requires the Sec-

He sent word to all callers, newspa-

retary of State to sign.

To all requests for a word with him the Secretary sent through a messenger a positive refusal to see anyone or make any statement. Lansing, upon whose shoulders much of the important diplomatic work consequent upon the troubles in Europe has fallen for the last six

months, also secluded himself.

Lansing Silent Too At 4 o'clock Mr. Bryan requested Mr. Lansing to come to his office, which is about a hunderd feet away Paris, June 9—The news of the res-ignation of Secretary of State Bryan, same floor of the building. The Coun-

which reached Paris too late last sellor of the department, with a much more serious expression than usually night for comment by the morning rests on his face, was absolutely unevening editions which publish acknowledge the greetings extended by reporters, with whom he is very popular because of his frankness even retary as a "pacifist at any price" and when he cannot supply any informa-During the seventy minutes that

House and State Department which are paralleled by less than 200 feet of drive was filled with rumors which firmness of which he was not believed soon invaded all of the departments. capable. Happen what may, the situation is becoming clearer. Let us
hope that Berlin will appreciate its
frave significance."

The President secluded himself following the Cabinet meeting until
shortly before 3 o'clock, when he went
the greatest confidence in Mr. Bryan's rave significance."

L'Information says: "President Margaret Wilson. Secretary Tumulty foreign relations, and I am extremely Wilson in maintaining his ideals has was also unavailable, and it was not not let the realities escape him. The until 6 o'clock that anything like an longer to have the benefit of his counofficial confirmation of the report firmness and resolution, and its de- that Mr. Bryan had resigned could Senator O'Gorman sent this tele

The French government ordered the seizure of the newspaper "La Guerre Sociale," edited by Gustave Herve, because of an article attacking the seizure of an article attacking the seizure of the newspaper "La Guerre Sociale," edited by Gustave the Nebraska statesman remained in his office and refused to see callers. the Cabinet

Immediately after

meeting adjourned Mr. Bryan invited About 15 minutes before the Cabinet his Cabinet colleagues to the Shoreluncheon the Secretary of State unburdened himself of the reasons prompting his resignation and what

are to be his efforts in the future. Following the luncheon Mr. Bryan returned to the State Department plunged into some work piled on his What developed in the Cabinet as could be ascertained he and Mrs.

Last night Mr. Bryan looked as though he did not have a trouble in the world. A little before 9 o'cloud reporters called at Mr. Bryan's resi The lines which those Mr. Tumulty's announcement was him have observed growing around that he had been directed by the Pres-

At the corners of his mouth there smiles. The underjaw did not have As the members of the Cabinet any of the tenseness which has charemerged from the meeting, they shook acterized it for months and when clated clearly, but without the snap known to his friends and foes allke recently. Like a man without a care in the world Mr. Bryan led the way

to the drawing room Mr. Bryan declined to discuss his resignation in its bearing on the note. but said that he would issue a state ment today which would make the entire matter perfectly clear. The statement will be made when the note is despatched, and when Bryan ceases to be Secretary of State In his talk with the newspaper men, however, Mr. Bryan made a number of characteristic observa-tions. Referring to the President's

"I don't see how any man with his convictions could do otherwise than he is doing, and I cannot do other wise. A man can only act as he be-

"The difference first arose in connection with the Falaba incident," Mr. Bryan said. "I cannot discuss it fully until the note is sent, when my resignation becomes effective. My statement will clear up anything which may be obscure in my letter of resignation."

Asked if the difference which the resident would, in his opinion, extend to political matters, he replied: "So far as I know, we think alike on those questions."

The Secretary said he could not

speak for others in the Cabinet, when asked if the convictions of others of the President's advisers might force them to follow the example set By

"As Sec etary of State, I was placed in a position which no one else oc-

"I do not believe the question of my successor has been discussed or considered yet," Mr. Bryan declared.

SENATOR O'GORMAN'S

MESSAGE TO BRYAN

New York, June 9 .- Senator James the atmosphere around the White A. O'Gorman, who is now in this city said to-day:

"It is with inexpressible regret that I learn of Mr. Bryan's resignation. was one of those who strenuous foreign relations, and I am extremely sorry that the Administration is no sel and advice."

gram to Mr. Bryan upon receipt of Even after the announcement had the news of his resignation:

JAMES A. O'GGENERAL

which you honored me at the beginning of

Obedient to your sense of duty and actuat-

Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful soluion of the problems, arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

In severing the intimate and pleasant rela-

With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your Administration, I am, my dear Mr. President, Very truly yours,

W J. BRYAN.

ON GERMANY'S ATTITUDE CAUSE OF SPECULATION

Secretary's Firm Advocacy of Peace Had Caused Belief Abroad That Peaceful Measures Would Always Be Sought By U. S .- Profound Impression in Berlin is Expected Because of Sudden and Drastic Action of Mr. Bryan.

Washington. June 9 .- After two | for at least week thereafter. years and three months as secretary Wilson administration, William Jennings Bryan to-day returned to private life. His departure from the And yesterday Mr. Bryan did not come to the Cabinet meeting until the President personally sent for him.

Still Strong Personal Friends.

He was born at Watertown, N. 1., Cabinet under sensational circumstances to the cause of 1882 and graduated with the stances because he could not join in the approval in the note to Germany ro reconcile its principles to the cause which he declared to be neerest his the there with a cousin, forming the caping in the declared to be neerest his there with a cousin, forming the caping in the declared to be needed stances because he could not join in "The prevention of ities of the United States but a

volve the United States in war, Mr. Bryan found himself opposed not on-life today when his resignation takes effect. He intends to continue po-Bryan found himself opposed not onical support of the President.

The note which brought about the fore the Alaskan Boundary Commiser of the President, in his letter expressing regret over Mr. Bryan's uation. The President, in his letter objects sought in the present crisis but only in the method by which they

The letters passing between Mr. him opportunities before this to show Heretofore there have been many inof regret in speaking of his official parting with the President.

The Secretary of State made known to the President his purpose to re
to the President his purpose to re
the promptly undertaken for the consideration of the problems that arose from or on the property of the discussion or investigation was in progress.

The discussion or investigation was in progress.

It is the purpose of the note now goand diplometic quarters here as likeing. forward the property of the consideration of the problems that arose from or one policy was regarded in official or one property or one policy was regarded in official or one property or one policy was regarded in official or one property or one policy was regarded in official or one property or one policy was regarded in official or one property or one property or one policy was regarded in official or one property or one propert and diplomatic quarters here as like- ing forward to secure from Germany

one of revision and general direction. several days and which had the ap-would not be averse to discussion of Lately, the President has written his proval of the cabinet with the ex- the facts in the Lusitania case. own notes, but they have been referred ception of Mr. Bryan, was expected to complete investigation, however, ment were agreed on, Mr. Bryan has sing rather than to Mr. Bryan. Presenteavored to persuade the President ident Wilson has looked to him offifor technical corrections to Mr. Lan- go forward to-day. to cast the phrasing of it in a minor cially and privately for help continto cast the phrasing of R in a minor cially and privately for help continually. Night and day he has been at the President's call over the telephone to render advice and take directions of the innumerable details of problems.

TRY SPHING CUSTOM SUITS

BUY

Rest Side and West End Y

LYFORD BROTHERS

BY

Realizing that for the present there of state, or a little more than half the is little to do but await the German answer to the American note, many cabinet officers took a vacation today. Secretary Bryan was the recipient of many telegrams expressing regret at his resignation and commending him for the manner in which he has conducted his office. was unexpected in official and diploamtic Washington generally. Only a small circle of friends knew that Mr. Bryan had offered to eliminate himself from the situation to prevent further the action of the cabinet. Twice

before, it is now known, Mr. Bryan was willing to place before the Presi-

dent his resignation but each time the

President succeeded in bringing the secretary to his own point of view. In the present crisis Mr. Bryan is understood to have insisted upon and convinced the President that to remain in the cabinet would be very embarrassing to him because of his known advocacy of he cause of peace, particularly his writing of 30 peace treaties with the principal nations of the world. The principle of these treaties is that which has disputes ties of this kind have been negotiated with practicaly all nations except Ja-

ties. The President heartily endorsed The situation with Germany, howinet of his serrow at losing the aslad taken became one of high imporlistance of his Secretary of State. Mr.

Bryan reflected a pronounced degree

of regret in speaking of his official

parting with the President.

Or astic measures. In one of his
speeches Mr. Bryan had said that
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> In the earlier stages of the war the ly to produce profound impression on a guarantee with reference to safe It should, there- now been made by the United States

W. J. BRYAN'S CAREER TOLD IN A NUTSHELL

Born March 19, 1860, at Salem, edictorian of his class, 1881.

Married Mary Elizabeth Baird Removed to Lincoln, Neb., 1887. Elected to Congress 1891, serv-

Admitted to Bar July, 1888

Democratic nominee for United States Senate, 1893. Editor Omaha World-Herald, 1894-1895. Made his "Cross of Gold Speech"

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, June, 1896. Nominated for President by the Democrats, Chicago, 1896. Made famous 18,000 mile campaign tour. Defeated.

Organized regiment of volunteers for Spanish-American War, 1898. Second nomination for Presi-

dency, July 4, 1900, in Kansas City Established The Commoner, in

1901. Toured the world, 1905-1906. Big reception in New York on his return, August 30, 1906. Third nomination for Presi-

dency, Denver, 1908. Broke his instructions for Clark at Baltimore Convention, June, 1912, and forced nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President.

Became Secretary of State under Wilson, March 4, 1913. Resigned as Secretary of State,

WILSON PRAISED ON HIS STAND BY PAPERS OF PARIS

papers, is given prominence in the communicative. sketches of his career. The Midi refers to the retiring Sec-

says that having been this all his tion. life his resignation should be regard-"President Wilson," this paper continues, "has developed a degree of

grave significance." American character is capable of

termination will not be without con- be obtained. sequence."

the conduct of the war.